NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1898.-TWELVE PAGES.

FRANCE IS CONCILIATORY.

MARCHAND IS UNOFFICIAL.

entirely independent source, "The Daily Mail" learns that France has assumed a conciliatory attitude toward Great Britain, and has declared that the expedition of Major Marchand is quite unofficial. The Sirdat will offer to take Major Marchand to Cairo, and it is probable that the Major will accept, and that Fashoda will be occu d by Egyptian troops.

COUNT ESTERHAZY IN LONDON.

A FUGITIVE AND IN DISGUISE-CONFES-SIONS OF FORGERIES.

him in his own country, and says that what he did was done in blind, unquestioning, brutal

A STATEMENT FROM GEN. CHANGINE. WILL RESIGN HIS PORTFOLIO IF ANY ATTACK IS

told friends that he regarded himself as a sentinel relieving another charged with watching over the army's rights, and intimated that as | hours. he was appointed after the first Cabinet council of Saturday he was not responsible for the decisions reached at the council. He declared that should he see any attempt, under pretext of a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, to engage in manœuvres against the army, he would im-

Cabinet's decision, which is looked upon as the first definite step taken toward revision.

A few unimportant street demonstrations oc-

The difficulties attendant upon securing a regauged from the story now published that General Zurlinden practically advocated a revision of the case, and that his change of opinion is found among his subordinates at the War Office.

undoubtedly fairly correct, Premier Brisson only got his way at Saturday's Cabinet Council, though supported by eight of his colleagues, after a tough fight against General Zurlinden and M. Tillaye, the Minister of Public Works, who were warmly supported for three hours by

Chanoine only had a conference with President Faure after his appointment to succeed General Zurlinden had actually been signed. The decision of the committee appointed to consider binding upon the Cabinet, which will still have to decide the actual question of revision. It is reported, however, that a versel has already started for the Isle du Diable in readiness t bring Dreyfus to Paris, and M. Brisson and General Chanoine are determined that nobody,

General Zurlinden is credited with the helief that there is a Picquart mystery, and it is believed that he fully intended that Colonel Picquart should be prosecuted. According to Colonel Picquart's written statement to the Minister of Justice, four secret documents were submit-

backs of Dreyfus and his counsel. It is reported that the Government has selected Beaubais, capital of the department of Oise, as the most suitable town in which to hold a

AFRAID OF VESUVIUS.

THE VOLCANO HOURLY BECOMING MORE ACTIVE AND MENACING.

hension prevails among the population regarding the eruption of Vesuvius, which is hourly of lava are spreading in every direction. Seven new craters have formed around the the fears formerly felt, which were based upon the eruption of stones and scorize, similar to

DISARMAMENT IN CRETE.

COMPLY WITH THE BRITISH UL-

Gered Djevad Pacha, the military commander in Crete, to accede to the demand of the British Admiral, Gerard Henry Noel, for disarmament, thus complying with the whole ultimatum of the Admiral. A British military detachment today occupied the entrance to the fort, and it is rumored that the Ottoman troops will be with-

Among the prisoners already handed over to Admiral Noel are two who are credited with being ringleaders in the attack on the British

DEATH OF AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS GUIDE.

Binns and a guide who accompanied him, while naking the descent of the Aiguille de Charmoz,

Yokohama, Sept. 18.—Advices from Seoul say that rine Americans, nine British, five Germans, five Prenchmen and two Russians, who were engaged at Shanghai as imperial guards, have arrived there.

FOR THE PAYMENT OF SEALING AWARD.

THANKS HIS LOYAL PEOPLE.

DECLARES THE EXPEDITION OF MAJOR A PATHETIC LETTER FROM THE AGED AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

London, Sept. 19.-From Cairo and from an | DEEPLY MOVED BY THE SYMPATHY OF THE NA TION-A NEW ORDER IN MEMORY OF THE MURDERED EMPRESS.

> to Count Von Thun Hohenstein, President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, was published to-day, expressing in eloquent and pathetic language the Emperor's thanks for the expressions of national sympathy with him in his great bereavement. In the course of the rescript His Majesty says:

zied fanaticism aiming at the deriruction of ex-isting social order, which was raised against the noblest of women in blind and purposeless hate, struck a heart which knew not hate and beat only for good. Amid the unmeasured griefs by which I and my house are stricken and in the presence of the unheard-of deed which has sent presence of the unheard-of deed which has sent a shudder through the whole civilized world, the voice of my beloved people first brings balm to my heart in affecting unison with the resound of universal iamentation for our immeasurable loss, like a faithful echo of all that moves my own soul. From my deeply sorrowing heart I thank all for this new pledge of devoted sympathy. If the festive peals which should have greeted this year must remain dumb, there yet remains to me the memory of innumerable proofs of loyalty and deep sympathy, the most precious gift which could have been bestowed upon me.

Our common grief weaves a new and intimate bond between the throne and the fatherland.

Another imperial rescript founds a new order,

and medals of St. Elizabeth, in memory of the humanitarian and philanthropic works.

The Emperor is invested with the sole right of onferring the order, which comprises three grades, with a grand cross for the firsts and second classes bearing an enamelled picture of

ess Sztaray, who has received an autograph let-Chanoine, the newly appointed War Minister, ter from the Emperor conferring upon her the grand cross of the order in recognition of her devoted services to the dead Empress in her last

FOR THE DEAD QUEEN.

GRIEF-W. BOURKE COCKRAN'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

meeting held in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington-ave, and Forty-third-st., yesterday afternoon, ed that the exercises were under the auspicof the Hungarian Literary Society of New-York Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary,"

of the Dreyfus proceedings may be from the story now published that Genpringen practically advocated a revision of Austria, and one of the speeches was posers of that nationality, the occasion cannot is born in Austria, and still more who were born this country. Members of every European nation gathered to show their appreciation of the char-Morris Cukor, the president of the literary so-ciety, presided, and, before the exercises began, requested the audience not to applaud. His request were apparently so enthusiastic over his words that | The Frenchmen were forcibly ejected, and the

the matter of the revision will be in no way At the back of the stage a large frame had been erected with a border of crape, and from the top of the frame streamers of black led to a large, full-Princess. On the right of the painting was a large lik American flag draped with crape, and on the off was the red, green and white flag of Hungary. The first row of boxes was draped with fixu crape, as were the pillars of the its auditorium.

The proceedings began with the Hungarian dirge. 'Ki tettek a holt testet." performed by the Black

Hessar Hungarian Band, led by Olah Pal. ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

It is not only to honor her memory as a ut as a woman, that we are gathered here o speak of Elizabeth of Hungary. We be oodness of heart, ner purity of soul, her f character. She was preverbially true as nd as a mother. She was simple and den defits, impercentibly, but appreciably, she

of character. She was proverbially true as a wife and as a mother. She was simple and democratic befuly imperceptibly, but appreciably, she gradually lowered the harriers between sovereign and people. And it was this woman, who devated her life to doing generous deeds, who was the mnocent victim of a dastardiy assassin.

Nothing could better characterize her late Majerry than her oft-expressed admiration for republican governments, and especially for the institutions of this great Republic and its people, for whom ahe always entertained the highest esteem, amounting almost to affection. And it was therefore highly appropriate for the President of this great land to be among the first in expressing the sincere compassion and heartfelt condocence of the American Nation to the noble and grief-stricken moracch.

American Nation to the home and accessive the memorarch.

The Hungarian Nation loses not only its adored Queen, but its true friend and protector. It is strange that even years before she was crowned Queen of the Magyars her heart went out to them in inhounded leve. Where is the Hungarian who can forget the persistent efforts of the Queen in her own simple, genile, womanly way to bring about the Treaty of 1857, restoring to the nation its constitutional rights preserved throughout a thousand years? Who can forget the sublime and magnanimous act whereby the Queen donated the 206,600 floring presented to her by the people upon her coronation in 1867 toward the founding of the Home for the Veteran Heroes who fought in the revolution of 1848-49?

**After a mule chours by the members of the Hun-

After a male charus by the members of the Hungarian Singing Society, conducted by Tivadar Ronf, S. N. Ujvari gave an address in Hungarian. He spoke of the character of the Queen, saying that her murder was one of the greatest and most causeless crimes of the century. In her Hungarians had lost the best Queen they had ever pos-sessed. Carl Crill followed with a violoncello solo.

MR. COCKRAN INTRODUCED.

said:

I thank you for your invitation to me to address you this afternoon. I am a stranger to your language, but no stranger to your people, and I regard it as a high honor to be asked to contribute my share of sympathy for the death of the illustrious woman who was so foully murdered eight days ago, it was a crime which shocked the whole of Christendom, the whole of the world. The atrocity of this daubelical deed surpasses our conceptions of the possibilities of human depre ity. We are as yet unable to grasp its extent. To re is no standard by which to compare it. As no fiviolence have made the world familiar with assassination. Humanity has been hocked when a hund from out of the darkness mas struck some strong man down. Such a crime has always had the detestation of the world. But when the ussessin turns the point of his weapon against the breast of the noblest, the most charitable of women, even the eyes of savages contribute their tears of sorrow and regret.

The crime is still so new, it has come upon us so suddenly, that we cannot as yet measure its consequences. It is a blot of darkness at the end of a sequences. It is a blot of darkness at the chid of a century remarkable for its moral and intellectual progress. And yet I have not come here to despair, but to find, if I can, a seed of hope even in this for the progress of the human race. Be sure that I do not minimize the terrible, dastardly deed. When eight days ago we opened our afternoon papers we could hardly believe that the news was true—that this woman had paid so fearful a price for her trust in human nature. That blow, struck in a moment, has filled the whole world with horror. As I said, it has forced men to revise their measure of the possibilities of human depravity. She who showed pity to all, found none herself. The heart that had bled for others all through her noble life that had bled for others all through her noble life bled in the ed from the blow of the resassin's weapon.

even the Empress died as useful a death as she

Let us ask what effect the deed will have. We find that this Empress and Queen was stricken to death without reason. But it was not as an Empress, not as a Queen, that we in America had earned to know and love her. womanhood, the womanhood that sits enthroned in the heart of every man fit to call himself a man, throughout the world. She cared little or not at all for the ceremonies and gew-gaws of sovereignt But a cry of misery always found an echo in her

This act of Anarchy causes the world to turn its eyes to the effects of the crime. The thoughtless will declare that the loss of the Queen and Empress is Breparable. But let us pause and think. Erst, has the assassin injured or hepetited Elizabeth of Austria herself? Her son was dead. Her feet had walked in sorrowful places for many years. To her her death was but the opening of the prison door. She suffered 2 Whet is Anarchy? What are these Anarchists? I firmly believe that the Anarchists is the product of the fear of his own actions. I don't believe that there is in the world any serious organization of Anarchists. The assassin has not the courage of the fanatic, but the courage of the fundic, but the courage of the fundic All life is threatened by dangers and evils, sickness and death. Civilization is still moving forward, though Anarchy may lurk in the byways of life. What has this Anarchist done for the cause that he thinks he supports? The Austrian monarchy is more secure than ever before. This meeting and similar meetings all over the world in sympathy for the murdered woman and abhorence of the crime prove that if the individual here and there is degraded the mass of people are ever ready to give sympathy for unnerited suffering.

It is estimated that the evacuation by the Spanish troops, and with the object of acquainting the American Commission with the exact number and positions of the Spanish soldiers and the best method of embarking them. This afternoon there were sent on board the Resolute sealed documents supposed to contain a statement of the results of last night's conference. It is understood that it is proposed to start the évacuation from east to west, embarking the troops at the ports of Gibara, Nuevitas. Cientuegos and Havana. The official statement of the results of last night's conference. It is understood that it is proposed to start the évacuation from east to west, embarking the troops at the ports of Gibara, Nuevitas. Cientuegos and Havana. The official statement of the results of la This act of Anarchy causes the world to turn its

The fruits of the example of Elizabeth of Austria secure forever. The suffering woman her self is at peace forever. The stain of the crime is I know that there but the survival of the brute, and is a martyr. But the future he most pathetic in the civilized

funeral march, performed by the Black

held yesterday afternoon at No. 51 St. Mark's Place a cable message of condolence was sent to and with the civilized work we have Chairman.

FRENCHMEN EJECTED FROM A THEATRE.

A PLAY BASED ON THE DREYFUS TRIAL CAUSED TROUBLE IN HAVANA.

Havana, Sept. 18.-At the Tacon Theatre last night there was produced a play based upon the Dreyfus trial, in which Dreyfus was porspiracy in the French Army. From the start the sympathy of the authence for Dreyfus was plainly manifested. Four Frenchmen, one of whom is supposed to have been an officer of the French gunboat Fulton, now lying in the harbor, occupied a box in the first tier. All of them carried boatswain's whistles, and at the first insinuation against the honesty of the trial they began to blow the whistles and to hiss loudly the

scene of indescribable tumult followed, the entire audience rising in defence of Dreyfus.

the theatre, and was locked up over night. formances of the play in Havana.

THREE WHEELMEN HURT.

George E. Barron, of No. 47 Sixth-ave.; Clarence A. Shedd, of No. 20 West Seventeenth-st., and A Shedd, of No. 250 West Sevencenth-st., and Frank House, of Perry-st., started out yesterday meeting for a hieyele tour of Westchester County. They rode as the as White Pinins, and in returning to New-York reached Mount Vernen at nightfall. They coasted down a steep incline, at the bottom of which was a small park. Owing to the darkness the wheelmen did not see the park until too late to change their course, and dashed into it at full speed, one following closely upon the other. The men bounded over the curb and landed in the inco-ure, their wheels leins smisshed.

Mr. House was taken to the Mount Vernon Hospital, where it was found that his column-bone was broken. Mr. Shedd was hadly bruised and lost soveral of his teeth. Mr. Farron, who alighted on top of the hear, covaped with a few painful bruises. The wheelmen blaine the city authorities for not having the park properly lighted and the officers say that the cyclists are to blame for violating the city ordinance in coasting down a hill within the corrorate limits.

JUMPS IN RETWEEN THE SEATS AND THE PAS-

ave, searing the few passengers almost out of their wits and causing them to leap from the car while it was in motion. They fortunately escaped other injuries than brubes, but the hoofs of the horse played havoe with the woodwork of the car, prac-

had been driven, attached to a one-seated carriage tree snapped. The reins slipped from Dr. Schedino's hands, while the two horses dragged the carriagand its occupants after them for several hundred yards until the wniffletree was entirely broken. tilted over, throwing Mrs. Saladino and her baby

as they were freed they swerved and the carriage tilted over, throwing Mrs. Saladino and her haby and Dr Saladino aut onto the stiewalk. None of them were hart, the baby falling on Mrs. Saladino, while are fell on her husband.

The horses continued on a mad gallep, taking a zigzag course which made it look as if a collision between thera and approaching vehicles was unavoidable. At the moment they renched Forty-secondest a Boulevard car was crossing Fifth-ave. It mid in it only six massengers, but all rose up in their seats when they saw the horses making directly for the centre of the car. The speed at which the animals travelled was so great that as soon as one of them struck the side of the car its own weight and impetus forced it on the car and between two of the seats. On these seats were J. W. Carpenter and his wife, of No. 450 St. Mark's-ave. Brooklyn, and S. Danton and his wife, of No. 225 West Flity-third-st.

The minuse before the collision between the horses and the car occurred, these passengers got on the off-side step of the car and jumped off. All fell to the roadway, but escaped with a few bruises. In the front part of the car were two other passengers gers, Mr. and Mrs. Isaae Stiver, of No. 330 East Flifty-eighth-st. Mrs. Stiver screamed and fainted, but they did not leave the car until it was stopped. When the driver saw the horse struggling in the car be put on his brake with all the force possible, but the car went along for several yards before it exide be brought to a standetill.

In the mean time the horse on the car was kicking in freezied fashion, smashing the woodwork right and left and draggling his companion along by the harness which attached them. Patrolman Ross, of the bicycle squad, reached the car as soon as it stopped, and while citizens assisted to their driver of the car tackled the kicking horse. It was a difficult task, but the norse weight separated and then the horse in the cott the fift he driver of the car tackled the kicking horse.

individul beneficiaries under the scaling award.

The toll amount is \$200,188 damages and \$172,968 interest

To some it seems as though civilization must be helpless, that Anarchy threatens it throughout the helpless, and the weeked car was taken to the limit that the helples in the car throughout the helples in the car throughout the helples and Seflor car, smashing a part of another of the seats.

Dr. Saladino and his family vent home in another carriage, and the weeked car was taken to the limit that the helples in the carry throughout the helples and seath the helples and self-limit that the helples in the carry throughout the helples and seath throughout the helples and self-limit that the helples in the carry throughout the helples and self-limit that the helples in the carry throughout the helples and self-limit throughout the helples and self-limit throughout the helples and self-limit throughout the he

ENDING SPANISH SWAY.

TO REMOVE THE TROOPS.

-METHODS PROPOSED TO CARRY OUT THE EVACUATION.

Spanish Commission of Evacuation was held last night to consider the form of evacuation by

have come before the evacuation of the island is completed, as the soldiers must embark in Spanish vessels. It is suggested that this will States having an opportunity to acclimatize its men during the winter months. It is proposed that the American Government shall land troops to occupy each post simultaneously with the Spanish Army's evacuation, not leaving any

effect that General Wade, president of the American Evacuation Commission, is ill with yellow fever, may be denied absolutely. General Wade is looking the picture of health. He breakfasted this morning with his staff at the Louvre restaurant.

To-morrow the Commissioners and their entire staffs will remove to the Trocha Hotel, at Vedado, which has been put in excellent sanitary condition. The general health aboard the

Spanish efficers in a well-known cafe here rethe Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary, as follows: | suited in an exchange of abusive language and The Hungarian-Americans in memorial meeting a free fight. The disturbance was promptly sembled, under the auspices of the Hungarian disturbance was promptly quelled by the police and the ringleaders were the late beloved Queen earested. The disorder search nation we weep provoked by the Cubans, arrested. The disorder is said to have been

> warships now in port was held this afternoon at the Admiral's Palace. The object of the meeting is supposed to have been the consideration of the question of returning to Spain, and what vessels and what part of the armament should be taken and what left.

READY TO QUIT PORTO RICO.

EVACUATION PREPARATIONS COMPLETE-

rations for the embarkation of the Spanish troops are reported to be complete, although the American Commissioners have not been officially advised to that effect.

Two ships of the Compania Trasatlantica are expected to arrive here on September 26. Five vessels will be required to transport all the troops, with their luggage and the field artillery and equipment. The Porto Rican troops are to be landed near Cadiz.

that such troops as desire to remain here may some of the regulars whose femilies and insome of the regulars whose femilies and in-terests are here will remain. If the necessary ships were here, the island would be evacuated Archbishop, who denies possessing much power. The total number of Spanish priests in the and formally in American possession within

The American Commissioners are highly gratified with the spirit shown by the Spaniards. The unexpected has nappened. Where it was expected that opposition and delay would be ncountered none have been found. In good flag hauled down forever within three weeks.

FOUR SOLDIERS DIE IN PORTO RICO. Washington, Sept. 18 -In dispatches to the War

Department to-night Major-General Brooke reports four deaths among the American troops at Ponce, Perto Rico. His first dispatch follows:

Ponce, Perto, Rico, Sept. 18, 1808.

To Adjutant-General, Washinston:
Three deaths to-day, D. C. Brace, Company A, 3d Wisconsin, typhoid fever, Marten Bentley, Company C, 19th Futed States Infanty, typhoid fever, Frederick Lindle, Company C, 19th United States Infanty, malarial fever, REGOKE, Major-General, Regoke, Regoke, Major-General, Regoke, Regok

MANY SICK AT SANTIAGO.

troops of General Lawton's command at Santi-age is increasing. Nearly one-sixth of his force is now on the sick list, although the number of deaths is not great. General Lawton's bulletin of the health conditions of the American forces at Santiago, received at the War Department

to-night, follows:
Shattago de Cuba, vla Hayti, September 18.
Adjurant-General, Washington:
Sick, 1.272; fever cases, 841; new cases, 92; returned to duty, 394. Deaths: John Gustafsen, sailor, typhoid fever, September 15; Edward Harris, corporal, Company I, 9th United States Volunteers, yellow fever, September 15; Arthur Bassey, private, Company D, 9th United States Volunteers, yellow fever, September 16; Millam Dilimat, private, Company M, 9th United States Volunteer Infantry, yellow fever, September 16; Otto Sefeldt, private, Company D, 5th Infantry, malarial remittent fever, September 16; Michael J, O'Brien, first lieutenant, Company A, 5th Infantry, malarial remittent fever; James Burke, Company E, 9th United States Volunteers, billous fever, September 16.
LAWTON, Major-General.

ports to the War Department to-night that all but eight of the Spanish prisoners have been shipped from Santiago to Spain. The following is the text of General Lawton's dispatch:

CAPTAIN ALLYN CAPRON DEAD.

ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN EXPIRES FROM TYPHOID FEVER.

Washington, Sept. 18 .- Captain Allyn Capron, 1st Artillery, died at his home, near Fort Liyer,

as an authority on artillery tactics.

Virginia, to-day. Captain Capron was one of the best-know officers in the Regular Army. He had devoted himself particularly to the artillery branch of the service, having been an honor graduate of the Artillery School in 1873, and was regarded

When General Shafter's corps went to Santiago Captain Capron accompanied it, and his battery did notably fine work in the battle of Santiago. He led the advance of General Lawton's command on the morning of July 1, and fired the first shot of the fight. One of the shots from his battery tore away the Spanish flag on the fort at El Caney, and the effective fire of his guns and those of Grimes's battery drove the Spaniards from El Paso to the outer line of Santiago's defences. He then turned his guns on the city. About II o'clock Captain Capron's battery and the heavy small-arm fire drove the Spaniards to the inner defences.

In the first day's fight near the city Captain Capron's son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the Rough Riders, was killed. The death of his son preyed upon the father's mind, but he never swerved for an instant from his duty during the terrible days that followed. The seeds of disease were sown in his system

during the Cuban campaign, and he returned to his home at Fort Myer, near this city, only to be stricken with typhoid fever. His death oc-curred about 12 o'clock to-day. Captain Capron was born in Florida, and en-tered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1863. After graduation he was made a second lieu-tenant of the 1st Artillery on June 17, 1867, and was an officer of that regiment until his death. He was commissioned as captain on December 4, 1888.

It is probable that Captain Capron will be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery, but no definite arrangements for his funeral have yet been made.

LOST TO SPAIN FOREVER.

ARCHBISHOP DOZAL FRANKLY HOPES THE PHILIPPINES WILL NOT REMAIN SPANISH

Manila, Sept. 18-in an interview had with him by the correspondent of The Associated Press, Archbishop Dozal, of the Philippine Isl-

"I earnestly hope the Islands will not remain Spanish, because the rebels are now so strong that such a course would inevitably cause appalling bloodshed. The reconquest of the natives is impossible until after years of the most cruel warfare." He also expressed the hope that the islands

would not become absolutely independent, because it was certain that dissensions would ccur which would result in incessant strife, and a lapse into barbarism and the natural indo- pected to receive the Commissioners, and that lence of the tropical race. The only hope, the Archbishop declared, was that a strong Western Power would intervene now. Delay was dangerous, because the people are intoxicated, vainglorious and restless. He said it was undeniable that the religious orders must go, because the whole people had determined to abolish them now that they were able to render their retention impossible. He laid the chief blame upon the Dominicans, Augustines and Franciscan Recoletans, the richest orders, and next upon the Benedictines and Capuchins, which are of less importance. The Jesuits, Archbishop Dozal says, are comparatively blameless. He added that the rival orders quarrel among themselves, intrigue, act unworthily and slander their opponents, thus increasing their general disfavor. The provinciales, who are approximately equiv-

Philippines before the war was about one thousand, but lately every departing steamer has taken fifty or a hundred of them away, and now barely five hundred remain.

A native priest said to the correspondent that the reason the Archbishop hopes for the expulsion of the friarly orders is that they have grown too powerful for him, and that he wishes to strengthen himself. Several responsible Spaniards assured the correspondent that they would refuse to remain here if Spain was reinstated in the control of the islands. Many of the Spanish soldiers refuse to serve again, and Spanish officers are utterly disgusted with the rottenness of Spain's Government and prefer to become American subjects.

The annexationists have a majority of 71 in the National Assembly, but the discussion of the subject has not been finished.

SPANISH OFFICERS SUSPENDED.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE CADIZ ARSENAL UNDER THE BAN.

Madrid, Sept. 18.—The Supreme Council of War has decided to suspend Admiral Montojo and Major Sostoa, director of the Cadiz Ar-

SPAIN WILL CLING TO PHILIPPINES.

London, Sept. 19 .- "The Daily Mail's" Madrid correspondent says a long conference was held between Señor Sagasta, the Premier, Senor Montero Ries, the president of the Spanish Peace Commission, to-day, which resulted in the decision that the Peace Commission shall strenuously defend the retention of the Philip. pine Islands by Spain.

FROM CAMP ON A FREIGHT TRAIN.

FIVE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS SAY THEY WERE TOLD TO GET HOME AS BEST THEY COULD.

chusetts Volunteer Infantry, under Corporal John Dwyer, reached this city yesterday afternoon from and riding on top of freight cars to get to this city. The men were, besides the corporal, Privates Willam J. Scanlon, Thomas Craig, Michael Burke, Joseph Sweeney and John Roy, all hailing from Woburn, Mass. They all complained of their treat-ment in camp and of the fact that they were not

provided with transportation to their homes.

The five soldiers were in the hospital when their regiment was ordered home, and they were left behind. On Saturday, according to their statements, they were told that they could go home. "Get home the best way you can!" were the parting words of Colonel Whitney, they said yesterday, and the men, who were only too glad to get away, left camp. They did not even have their coats, but, nothing daunted, started off together for the Pennsylvania Railroad and boarding a freight train climbed on top of the cars and were soon being rattled toward New-York, It was a tedious and dirty ride. It ended in Jersey City at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the men landing penniless and hungry.

is the text of General Lawton's dispatch:

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti,
Sept. 18, 1:23 p. m.

Adjutant-General, Washington:
All Spanish prisoners have been shipped except eight—one at Baracoa, seven at Guantanamo—slek, yellow fever.

LAWTON, Major-General.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS ANNOUNCED.

Madrid, Sept. 18,—"The Official Gazette" publishes the announcement of the appointment of Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Señor Abarzuza, Señor Garnica, General Cerro and Señor Villarrutia as the Spanish Peace Commissioners.

Señores du dosc and Aranguren, formerly secretaries to the Spanish Legation at Washington, have been transferred from St. Petersburg to Vienna.

PRICE THREE CENTS. STARVATION IN HAVANA.

CLOSING OF THE SOUP KITCHENS FORCE! MANY TO BEGGARY.

DEATH RATE AMONG SPANISH SOLDIERS LARGE-

TROUBLES OF THE BANK OF SPAIN-DIS-TRESS IN OTHER CITIES.

Havana, Sept. 18 .- As predicted, the street

and public places have again become crowded

with beggars since the closing of the sout kitchens. Nothing could be more ridiculous that the statement of Fernandez de Castro, the Civi Governor, that want and distress have disappeared. The reasons which caused the opening of these kitchens during the blockade still obtain in the same degree, and the beggars are no better off to-day than they were raising of the blockade did not have the effect of reducing prices, which continue prohibitive The condition of the nearby municipa" 3 !

wretched. There is almost a total lack of food cicining and medicine. Hundreds of children more skeletons, and hollow-eyed, coloricsa naked men and women are dying by inches from disease and hunger, forgotten by all. The municipal authorities are doing absolutely nothing to remedy the evil. Commissions composed of women are visiting every store and business house collecting relief supplies and medicine for the Cuban troops, but the collections are far short of the actual requirements. The anlards have contributed -enerously, even the most rabid of the Conservatives The condition of the Spanish troops is hardly

better in the country. The average death rate among the Spanish soldiers was one hundred daily during the first fortnight of the present month. The principal causes of death were ma laria and dysentery, caused by the lack of food and the bad quality of that obtainable. The steamer Château Lafitte sailed on Friday

for Spain with one thousand sick soldiers on board. All the outgoing steamers bound for Spain are full of sick and wretched looking soldiers. Arm officers and their families are leaving in great numbers. Captain-General sick in bed since Friday, suf-Blanco has 1 fering from colic.

OBJECTED TO MEETING COMMISSION.

It is learned on authority of an official source that when the American Evacuation Commissioners arrived on the steamer Resolute Gen eral Blanco decided to appoint an officer to represent him in receiving the Commission, refusing to receive the Commissioners in person General Parrado, second in command in Cuba, and General Solano argued with him a whole day, pointing out that such action -ould be s direct affront; that the Commission, composed of two generals and one admiral, representing the nited States Government, had come here in pursuance of an agreement with the Covernment at Madrid; that he was personally exa refusal on his part to do so could only be regarded as a slight.

General Blanco was finally brought to reason and persuaded to receive the Commission in person, doing so in full dress uniform. It is understood that the Captain-General expected the visitors to appear in full dress, which they did not do, thereby causing considerable comment The matter was discussed on board the Reso lute, the staffs considering that they should certainly pay an official visit to the palace in full dress. This, however, was not done, owing to the delay in the delivery of a dress uniform ordered by General Wade before the sailing of the steamer. Of course, the subordinates could not appear in full dress unless the president of the Commission, General Wade, did so, and, therefore, the entire party came ashore in fatigue dress, causing considerable surprise at the simplicity of their attires among the populace, upon whom a display of gold lake and decora-

AID FOR CUBANS WITHHELD.

A performance was to have been given at the Tacon Theatre on Saturday for the benefit of the Cuban soldiers. All the seats had been sold, and great crowds of Cuban sympathizers were expected to be present. General Bianco had given permission for the performance to take place, but on Thursday General Arolas went to the Palace and had a stormy interview with the Captain-General, criticising in strong language his weakness in permitting such a gathering. He protested against allowing the performance to take place, declaring that he, as Military Governor, was responsible for the preservation of order in the city, and adding that if the Captain-General persevered in his intention of allowing the performance to be held he would at once present his resignation as Military Governor There was an extremely stormy scene between the two officials, in which the tactful General Solno intervened, with the result that orders were issued for the suspension of the performance. General Arolas was persuaded to withdraw his resignation. General Arolas never goes near the Palace unless there are urgent official demands for his presence. General Blanco's place is not by any means a bed of

The serious trouble between the Spanish Bank and the municipality over the payment of interest on the bonds issued for loans of \$7,000,000 and \$3,000,000 came to a head on Saturday. These payments were ordered suspended on the recommendation of Señor Govin, Secretary of Justice in the Colonial Cabinet, in order to apply such sums to the payment of other municipal obligations, thereby impairing the credit of the Banco Español, which guaranteel the payments. After a serious protest by the governor of the bank against the illegality and injustice of the proceeding, Señor Govin tendered his resignation.

A crisis in the Colonial Cabinet over the affair was imminent, but Senor Govin was persuaded to withdraw his resignation, and a conference was then held with the governor of the bank, Ricardo Galbis. It was agreed that the bank should retain the sums demanded by the municipality and apply them as they should be needed to the payment of the interest on the bonds, the bank agreeing to advance \$25,000 to the municipality on certain securities. This is probably the end of the controversy, which threatened to become an issue of great magnitude. There seems to be no plausible theory which can be advanced to explain how, in a few months, the city's debt can have increased \$2,000,000. There are no improvements to show for the increase in the debt, and it must, therefore be ascribed to the same causes of corruption which obtained in all the other branches of the administration of the island.

The establishment of clear titles to many par-

cels of property in the Island, which had been ceded or cold at different times to private individuals, is a matter of great delicacy, and requires investigation of the strictest order. One instance of this sort is the case of the whole alley known as the Callejon la Guerdin. It was once a public thoroughfare, but has been roofed over, built up and rented by a private indi-vidual, whose title to the property is unknown.

conditions prevail there. The poor are dying in the public streets and highways at an average of four or five daily. Besides the twentyseven unburied bodies before reported, the

London, Sept. 18 .- "The Observer" this morning states that Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy has been in London for ten days past. The fact, the paper says, is known to few and is not suspected in Paris. Count Esterhazy is occupying a flat near St. James-st. and Pall Mall (S. W.). He has shaved off his mustache, and it is not easy to recognize him. He explains that there is no longer justice for

obedience to orders from a superior. my own brother, I would do so without hesitatation," Count Esterhazy declared. He added that, out of the one thousand documents in the Dreyfus dossier, approximately six hundred were forged, and that he was prepared to show be whom and in what circumstances the forgeries were committed.

MADE ON THE ARMY. Paris, Sept. 18 .- "Le Soir" says that General

A majority of Paris papers approve of the

due to the strong feeling which he afterward According to newspaper accounts, which are

President Faure himself. A semi-official note explains that General

however high his position, will be sheltered.

rehearing of the case.

Naples, Sept. 18.-A state of gloomy apprebecoming more active and menacing. Streams most threatening of these flows through the Vedrino Valley, which is almost filled. The observatory, which originally stood at a height of \$10 metres, is now only 27 metres above the sea level, owing to the sinking of the ground. central one, and this has not tended to diminish

THE SULTAN ORDERS DJEVAD PACHA TO

TIMATUM Candia, Crete, Sept. 18.-The Sultan has or-

ALPINE CLIMBERS KILLED.

FOREIGN GUARD FOR COREAN KING.

Vienna Sept 18-A rescript of the Emperor

The murdering hand, the instrument of free-

Another imperial rescript founds a new order, deceased Empress, will be conferred upon women and girls meriting distinction in the various avocations of life or in special religious,

St. Elizabeth of Thuringia. The first recipient of the order was the Count-

HUNGARIANS OF THIS CITY SHOW THEIR

"in honor of the memory of Her Majesty Although the meeting was arranged by Hun-

In the course of his opening address the chair-

CUBAN COMMISSIONERS MAKING PLANS

SPAIN'S REPRESENTATIVES AT WORK AT LAST Havana, Sept. 18.-An official meeting of the

be an advantage to both countries, the United post unguarded at any time. The rumors that have been put in circulation

A difference of opinion between Cubans and

A secret meeting of the officers of the Spanish

SPANIARDS OFFER NO DELAY. San Juan de Porto Rico, Sept. 18.-The prepa-

The United States Commissioners have agreed

Department to-night Major-General Brooke reports

reads.
Pance, Sept. 18, 1898.
To Adjurant-General, Washington:
Died September 16, Frederick S Phelps, Battery
B, 5th Artiflery, not before reported.
BROOKE, Major-General.

NEARLY ONE-SIXTH OF LAWTON'S COM-MAND IN THE HOSPITALS. Washington, Sept. 18.-Sickness among the

EIGHT PRISONERS LEFT IN CUBA.

Reports from Matanzas state that dreadful